

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman*.
 JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
 WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 HERBERT B. EHRLMANN, BROOKLINE.
 RUTH EVANS O'KEEFE, LYNN.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, Room 305, 41 Mt. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Physician's Report	7
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	10
Valuation of Property	11
Statistical Form for State Institutions	11
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	12
Physician's Report	13
Statistics concerning Boys	14
Treasurer's Report	15
Valuation of Property	16
Statistical Form for State Institutions	16
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	17
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	18
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	21
Physician's Report	24
Statistics concerning Girls	24
Treasurer's Report	26
Valuation of Property	27
Statistical Form for State Institutions	27
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	27
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	30
Trust Funds	30

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

The following changes in the Board occurred during the past fiscal year:

Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe of Lynn was appointed by Governor Joseph B. Ely on December 27, 1933, to succeed Mrs. Josephine Bleakie Colburn, who had given many years of devoted and faithful service to the Commonwealth as a member of the Board of Trustees, and had served on its various important committees. Mrs. Colburn was appointed in 1911 by Governor Eugene N. Foss.

Mr. Frank L. Boyden of Deerfield was appointed by Governor Joseph B. Ely on December 27, 1933, to succeed Dr. Francis B. Sayre, who resigned as a trustee in the fall of 1933, to go to Washington as Assistant Secretary of State.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1934 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, and 2 special meetings in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,608 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 129 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 57 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1934.*

	1932	1933	1934
Lyman School for Boys.....	235	214	234
Industrial School for Boys.....	402	328	417
Industrial School for Girls.....	152	129	132

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1934; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1934.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1934
	1932	1933	1934		
Lyman School for Boys.....	452	420	399	480	395
Industrial School for Boys.....	331	300	335	319	339
Industrial School for Girls.....	331	298	258	297	246

TABLE 3.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1934.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
1933.....	214	328	129	671
1934.....	234	417	132	783
Totals.....	2,958	3,723	1,684	8,365

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1934, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,194, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1934.

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	395	1,385	1,780
Industrial School for Boys.....	339	1,209	1,548
Industrial School for Girls.....	246	620	866
Totals.....	980	3,214	4,194

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1933 and 1934 is shown by the following figures:

	1933	1934
Lyman School for Boys.....	13.18 months	13.05 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	9.75 months	9.03 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	19.83 months	20.4 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 116 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 75. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 41.

PSYCHIATRIC WORK

Dr. Manly B. Root, who had been in charge of the psychiatric work since 1926, resigned late in the year of 1933, to accept a position elsewhere.

A re-organization of the psychiatric work was made during the year with the appointment of a psychologist, Mr. Frank M. Howard. Mr. Howard brought to his work a varied experience as psychologist in institutions dealing with delinquent and defective children, as a case worker in a social agency dealing with problem boys, and as psychologist and consultant in a child guidance clinic.

The services of the psychologist to the Massachusetts Training Schools have been available at the Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Lyman School for Boys, although in the first two schools they have been largely advisory. In cases of marked mental defect and disease, where commitment to schools for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, and departments for defective delinquents was contemplated, the psychologist was called upon for examination, advice and recommendation.

The services of the psychologist at the Lyman School have been of a different order. Here he has been an integral part of the administration dealing largely with the adjustment, treatment, discipline and training of the more normal boys. He has served as a consultant not only because of his knowledge of mental defect and disease, but because of his insight into motives and understanding of mental mechanisms, and his experience in dealing with the problem of the individual boy.

After a month of well-rounded study in the admission cottage, a conference is held at which all the information learned from outside sources and inside study is presented and considered. A discussion is held and plans made for the boy's training, adjustment and placements in cottage, school and work. This is followed by check-up conferences from time to time, with consideration of progress, and change in plans, if necessary, looking toward a better understanding and adjustment of the boy to the life and work of the school.

In all three schools there have been established (a) adequate testing techniques for the approximate evaluation of general intelligence level, indicating intellectual ability and possibilities; (b) tests of actual performance levels in the various academic subjects; (c) construction of correlation charts invaluable to the schools in planning academic education; and (d) in the two boys' schools tests of mechanical ability as an aid to placing boys in the proper work.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 409 boys. During the year 234 boys were committed, 353 boys were returned, and 565 boys were paroled. There were 395 boys in the school on November 30, 1934. The average length of stay in the school was 13.05 months, or about the same as the previous year.

Mr. James Burhoe, Instructor in Carpentry, died on April 23, 1934, after sixteen years of faithful and conscientious service.

Mr. Vincent F. Meigs, who for twenty-four years held the various positions of printer, cottage master of a special group of boys at Riverview Cottage, and Assistant Superintendent, died on October 25, 1934. By his death the school lost an efficient worker whose life was devoted to the unfortunate boy under his care.

Academic.—The year just past has seen a complete reorganization of the school system from the educational standpoint. All school sessions devoted to academic subjects are now held in the morning and extra-academic classes in the afternoon. Each boy is in school in the mornings of one week (6 days of 4 hours) for his academic work and in the afternoons of the next week for the extra-curricular classes. Also, to meet the needs of the individual, every boy is graded in each subject and goes to a tutoring class in any subject in which he shows a marked deficiency. Besides these classes, every boy in the institution goes to the school building one night a week to work with a group of boys on some hobby of his own choice.

This system enables us to fit the boy's schedule to his individual needs, to keep the number in each class below 25, and gives a real opportunity for instructive recreation. It has reduced our discipline problem and enables us to keep every

boy under sixteen in school, including about fifty who are taking afternoon work and some morning work at their own request.

Extra-academic classes consist of art, mechanical drawing, industrial art, manual training, the handicraft phases of scouting, music and dramatics, citizenship, band, iron work, wood turning, and corrective gymnasium and swimming. Hobby classes consist of most of the above plus library periods. Academic work runs from special class through the tenth grade.

During the year, the school has provided suitable musical, dramatic, and declamation programs for all holidays and special occasions. The school has also presented an informal assembly program every Friday afternoon and produced a number of plays.

One phase of the educational program which has been greatly improved is the use of the library in connection with the school activities. Many new books have been purchased. There are now about 1,800 volumes in the library. All boys in the school have a library period and they have shown a great deal of interest in reading.

The physical education program deserves special mention in this report, since every boy who is a non-swimmer, or who has a correctable posture defect, or who is in poor physical condition, is getting definite attention according to his particular needs, designed to bring about the necessary correction and improvement. All underweight boys are being given extra milk in the middle of the morning and afternoon. Varsity teams of high caliber, especially from the standpoint of clean sportsmanship, have been developed in all three major sports and these teams have played full schedules with other schools. The Band, Boy Scouts, and Glee Club all made very favorable impressions as organizations both within the institution and in the neighborhood communities.

During the course of the year textbooks, science equipment, manual training equipment and project material have been purchased, so that the school now is fairly well-equipped with educational material. Berlin Cottage has been supplied with new textbooks and other material to enrich its program. The Riverview educational program is under a competent teacher. The classroom work is individual and specialized in nature, and extra-curricular activities have been extended to include some phases of Scouting, nature study and sports.

Changes in the personnel of the staff have been made. The new members are college trained in their special fields and are well fitted both by training and personality for institution work.

Several teachers have taken courses to improve their professional standing. Others are planning courses for 1935, in an effort to improve the quality of teaching.

Boy Scout Work.—The Boy Scouts had a very happy year as far as activities were concerned. The Scout Den in the School building provided them with a new working center and the daily classes brought forth much more interest in Scouting.

Camp Needle Ridge had a fine season, and camp life was enjoyed by 83 boys during the seven weeks of camping weather. Our Scout census now includes 50 boys of the School in the three troops. Four Scouts with outstanding ability attended the Annual Patrol Leaders' Training Session. They made a fine showing in their all-day association with other Boy Scouts who attended the session.

Shop Industries.—There has been little change in the shop programs during the past year. The print shop continues to follow along the same general lines of work as have prevailed during the past years. The class is looking forward to the transfer of its equipment to the new, well-lighted and well-equipped shop which is nearly completed.

The two bands have had another successful year. Fifty boys receive daily instruction and the School receives the benefit of many fine concerts during the year.

About twenty boys receive instruction in shoemaking and repairing. After leaving the School, many of the boys, due to their training, are able to go into a commercial factory and earn a fair wage.

The carpentry, masonry, painting, blacksmithing, and plumbing classes have done much of the repair work necessary and have also made many permanent improvements in the School buildings.

The expenditures for repairs and renewals not recurring annually were for electric units for cottage refrigerators, repairs to chimney at the power plant, for new

printing equipment and for radiation and piping in cottage dormitories, and for replacing sewing machines at the tailor shop.

During the year there was an appropriation for a new brick addition to the central kitchen and storehouse, as a Federal Public Works Project. This is now in the process of construction and will be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

Farm.—The season of 1934 was very productive. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables was produced. The apple crop was not as large as usual, although a fair supply was harvested. Many of the older trees were killed due to the severe winter weather. The milk production was very large, meeting the needs of the institution. A large hay crop was harvested but unfortunately nearly all of it was destroyed by fire. Fortunately there was an excellent crop of ensilage corn. The swine herd was an exceptional source of profit. More dressed pork was produced than for several years. Besides the many tons of vegetables, the farm produced 4,323 pounds of beef, 20,785 pounds of pork, 2,924 pounds of dressed poultry, 2,952 dozens of eggs, and 65,297 pounds of potatoes. The dairy produced 206,936 quarts of milk. In addition to the regular farm work, several acres of land were cleared, roads were built, and re-surfaced, and much grading done around the new buildings.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1934, is respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys has been unusually good during the past year. With the exception of two cases of measles, two of whooping cough, and one of bronchial pneumonia, there have been no communicable diseases except the usual minor colds.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 358.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 17,727.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 406.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,661.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 406.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 2.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 49.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 62.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 235.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 607.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 265.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 55.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 39.
 Westborough State Hospital, 1.
 Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 12.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 5.
 Genito-Urinary Clinic, Worcester City Hospital, 3.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 55.
 Number of inmates treated for contagious diseases at hospital:
 Measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1.
 Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment:
 Appendicitis, 1; hernia (regional, 1; ventral, 1; inguinal, 1); ischiorectal abscess, 1; undescended testicle, 1; eyeball enucleated, 1; fractures (wrists, 3; elbow, 2; nose, 1; arm, 1; and leg, 1); for metabolism tests, 2; for chronic osteomyelitis, 2; severe acne, 1; heart, 1; knee, 1; infected hands, 3; anemia, 1; acute arthritis, 1; orthopedic operations on feet, 2; fecal fistula with tubercular peritonitis, 1.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 37.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 20.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 152.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 182.
 Number of nose and throat treatments, 400.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 133.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 58.
 Number of treatments for scabies, 12.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,433; copper cement fillings, 1,487; prophylaxis, 1,035; extractions, 427; treatments, 234; and porcelains, 266.

In addition there were a number of severe mouth infections which were successfully treated. There were also several plates and bridges inserted which in the majority of cases restored the ineffective occlusion and made for the patient's greater comfort and efficiency.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1933.....	409
Committed during the year.....	228
Re-committed during the year.....	3
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.....	3
Returned from parole.....	353
Returned from absence without leave.....	112
Returned from hospitals.....	25
Returned from leave of absence.....	6
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	5
Returned from State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	7
	<hr/> 743
	*1,152
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	365
Paroled to others than relatives.....	71
Boarded in foster homes.....	129
Absent without leave.....	123
Released to hospitals.....	24
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.....	18
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
Granted leave of absence.....	6
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	7
Released to court on habeas.....	2
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	2
Committed to State Hospital.....	4
	<hr/> 757
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1934.....	395

*This represents 593 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1934, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1934	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	—	129	129
Berkshire.....	10	493	503
Bristol.....	21	1,588	1,609
Dukes.....	2	29	31
Essex.....	32	2,309	2,341
Franklin.....	2	141	143
Hampden.....	21	1,296	1,317
Hampshire.....	7	243	250
Middlesex.....	37	3,406	3,443
Nantucket.....	—	30	30
Norfolk.....	10	826	836
Plymouth.....	3	449	452
Suffolk.....	73	3,741	3,814
Worcester.....	16	1,755	1,771
Totals.....	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 16,435	<hr/> 16,669

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fathers born in United States.....	20	27	17	19	22	12	17	15	10	21
Mothers born in United States.....	18	25	25	26	24	21	20	19	14	21
Fathers foreign born.....	22	27	22	25	22	22	17	16	9	20
Mothers foreign born.....	20	26	20	18	24	16	21	15	11	21
Both parents born in United States.....	58	68	77	84	73	75	65	56	57	82
Both parents foreign born.....	216	213	211	206	198	183	147	141	127	105
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	31	12	5	10	6	10	1	2	3	4
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	24	9	8	5	6	5	4	6	4	1
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	61	61	62	60	60	60	58	60	59	45
Per cent of American parentage.....	13	19	22	25	22	21	26	23	26	35
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Born in United States.....	325	328	320	322	315	288	246	230	206	222
Foreign born.....	28	21	20	23	11	18	6	5	8	12
Unknown nativity.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1934	1885 to 1933	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	16	25	41
Eight.....	1	63	115	179
Nine.....	1	230	231	462
Ten.....	8	512	440	960
Eleven.....	16	967	615	1,598
Twelve.....	42	1,769	748	2,559
Thirteen.....	63	2,705	897	3,665
Fourteen.....	89	3,938	778	4,805
Fifteen.....	12	413	913	1,338
Sixteen.....	2	32	523	557
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	234	10,664	5,518	16,416

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Had parents.....	140
Had no parents.....	9
Had father only.....	30
Had mother only.....	53
Had step-father.....	10
Had step-mother.....	16
Had parents separated.....	32
Had intemperate father.....	110
Had both parents intemperate.....	9
Had attended church.....	233
Had never attended church.....	1
Had not attended school within one year.....	2
Were attending school.....	148
Was employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested.....	1
Were idle.....	83
Had been arrested before.....	214
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	22
Had used tobacco.....	167
Members of family had been arrested.....	123
Parents owning residence.....	37

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys	Length of Stay Years	Months	Boys	Length Years	of Stay Months
2.....	—	3 (or under)	7.....	1	3
1.....	—	5	11.....	1	4
2.....	—	6	6.....	1	5
11.....	—	7	2.....	1	6
8.....	—	8	5.....	1	7
11.....	—	9	4.....	1	8
22.....	—	10	3.....	1	9
30.....	—	11	2.....	1	10
29.....	1	—	2.....	1	11
15.....	1	1	1.....	2	—
22.....	1	2	1.....	2	1
			1.....	2	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 1934. Average length of stay in school, 13.05 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Breaking and entering.....	100	Malicious injury to property.....	7
Delinquent child.....	5	Lewdness.....	3
Larceny.....	83	Indecent assault.....	1
Stubbornness.....	15	Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1
Running away.....	4	Setting fires.....	3
Unlawful appropriation of automobile.....	7	Trespassing on Railroad.....	3
Assault and battery.....	2		
		Total.....	*234

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
Average for ten years	468.01	295.8	641	185.6

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

<i>A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.</i>					
	Years				Years
1925	13.78	1930			14.24
1926	14.21	1931			14.36
1927	14.21	1932			14.34
1928	14.05	1933			14.50
1929	14.18	1934			14.50
<i>B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.</i>					
	Months				Months
1925	12.36	1930			12.15
1926	11.88	1931			12.23
1927	13.48	1932			12.84
1928	11.43	1933			13.18
1929	12.05	1934			13.05
<i>C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.</i>					
	Years				Years
1925	13.19	1930			13.23
1926	13.32	1931			13.45
1927	13.20	1932			13.40
1928	12.69	1933			12.29
1929	13.32	1934			13.54
<i>D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.</i>					
1925	357	1930			382
1926	326	1931			412
1927	353	1932			401
1928	412	1933			468
1929	359	1934			353
<i>E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.</i>					
Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1925	\$9.20	\$9.18	1930	\$9.51	\$9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.29	9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.19

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st.	—	6th.	47	Special Class.	19
2nd.	4	7th.	46	Continuation.	4
3rd.	2	8th.	26	Ungraded.	5
4th.	24	9th.	2		
5th.	43	High School.	12	Total.	234

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.		
Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$19.00
Sales		1,190.75
Miscellaneous		40.00
Refunds of previous years		239.38
		<hr/> 1,489.13

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriations:—		
Advance.....	15,000.00	
Current year refunds.....	150.54	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	113,622.40	
Income on endowment securities.....	10.50	
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A., Docket No. 3686.....	539.00	
		129,322.44
		<u>\$130,811.57</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:—		
Institution income.....	\$1,249.75	
Refunds of previous years.....	239.38	
Current year refunds.....	150.54	
Income on endowment securities.....	10.50	
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A., Docket No. 3686.....	539.00	
		2,189.17
Maintenance appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$113,622.40	
Return of advance.....	15,000.00	
		128,622.40
		<u>\$130,811.57</u>

MAINTANANCE

Appropriation, current year.....	\$217,213.20
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	212,780.81
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	4,432.39

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$111,863.36
Food.....	24,763.92
Medical and general care.....	5,402.69
Farm.....	13,086.69
Heat and other plant operations.....	20,922.29
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,372.16
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,824.36
Religious instruction.....	2,072.32
Clothing and materials.....	13,493.52
Furnishings and household expenses.....	5,988.80
Repairs, ordinary.....	5,089.32
Repairs and renewals.....	4,901.38
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$212,780.81</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Storehouse, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount.....	\$39,225.00
Expended during fiscal year.....	18,341.53
Balance at end of year.....	20,883.47

During the year the average number of inmates has been 399.38.
 Total cost of maintenance, \$212,780.81.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.25.
 Receipts from sales, \$1,190.75.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.056.
 All other institution receipts, \$59.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.008.
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.186.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$57,525.57
Buildings.....	791,431.54
Total real estate.....	<u>\$848,957.11</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	<u>\$160,436.93</u>
Total valuation of property.....	1,009,394.04

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Number in the Institution*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	409	—	409
Number received during the year.....	743	—	743
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	757	—	757
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	395	—	395
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	399.38	—	399.38
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	72.32	41.02	113.34

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1933	1,460
Released on parole during year 1934	565
Total	2,025
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	640
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1934	1,385
Net loss	75

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$111,863.36
2. Subsistence	24,763.92
3. Clothing	13,493.52
4. Ordinary repairs	5,089.32
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	57,570.69
Total for institution	\$212,780.81

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$39,713.36
Office and other expenses	20,897.59
Boarded boys under fourteen	24,882.27
Total	\$85,493.22
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out	\$7,521.66

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In general, the work of the school has been very similar to that of the previous year. There was an increase in the average population of about 10 per cent, due to an increase of 50 commitments over the year 1933. The average age at time of commitment was 16 years 6 months, and a study of the individual cases makes it apparent that lack of employment and adequate opportunity for the use of their leisure is the prime cause of many failures. The lack of employment is also the cause of the frequency of the failures on parole, at least 75 per cent of those having had no work and almost no spending money for months.

In view of the original plan for the school, namely, the development and adjustment of the normal boy to the end that he take his place in the community as a responsible citizen, the following analysis of the mental ages of the last 500 commitments is interesting, and indicates something of the tremendous task of doing the best possible for the wide range of types now being sent to us:—16 per cent, 10 years or under; 13 per cent, 11 years; 21 per cent, 12 years; 22 per cent, 13 years; 14 per cent, 14 years; 14 per cent, above 14 years; and 10 per cent, psychopathic lads, problem boys, who do not fit into the ordinary scheme of things.

A prime consideration in the training of our lads is, as always, occupational efficiency. With the increased population and a reduced building program, there is opportunity and need for more training of the formal vocational type of education, recognizing that this can only supplement the more valuable experience gained in actual productive work.

Encouraging progress has been made in developing a scheme of teaching the common facts of life without any thought of going from grade to grade, but rather grouping boys according to their learning ability and teaching the same subjects graded to the various abilities of the different groups.

During the year various improvements have received attention, such as further grading and building additional outdoor basketball courts on the playground;

thoroughly renovating the piggery; and replacing the old concrete steps at the Central Building with brick and cut granite. Also, a Public Works Administration project, a 40-foot addition to the general kitchen, has been completed, which will greatly facilitate the work of this department.

The past season was a disastrous one for our orchards, the extreme cold weather killing off some 400 trees in the new orchard. Also, here, as everywhere, the peach crop was a complete failure. The school now has a certified herd of 58 Holstein cows, giving an average of 500 quarts of milk per day, thus making milk a substantial part of every boy's diet.

As in the past, every effort is made to insure the boy being kept busy from the time he arises in the morning until he goes to bed at night. This means a well-developed scheme of play as well as of work, including athletics (baseball, football, basketball, swimming, boxing); coasting in the winter; dramatics in the form of short plays developed in the various cottages; picture shows; and music. Every cottage is now equipped with a piano and a radio. Work and play, particularly of the group type, make for cooperation and loyalty, and these, with careful study and placement of the individuals in their required activities, have made for a well-adjusted, forward-looking school all through the year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1934 is respectfully submitted.

Although there has been very little serious illness during the past year, the number of outpatients and ward patients shows a considerable increase over the previous year. This is due principally to upper respiratory tract diseases and minor infections. The three pneumonia cases occurring were treated with pneumonia serum with excellent results.

It has been noted that each year the physical condition of the boys on admission appears to be poorer. Endeavor is made to correct physical defects in so far as the School is able and to put the boys in the best possible physical condition before they leave. The average gain in weight for 1934 was 12.7 pounds.

Although considerable contagious disease has occurred in the neighboring communities, only one light case of measles appeared at the school. This boy had been in the school only a few days and was isolated immediately.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 337.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,792.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, 389.
Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,026.
Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 389.
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 388.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 50.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 58.
Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 417.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 459.
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 144.
Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.
State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
Special cases:—Hernia, 2; syphilis, 2; chorea, 1; epilepsy, 1; abscess on neck, 1; diabetes, 1; asthma, 1; appendicitis, 1; pneumonia, 3.
Fractures:—Shoulder, 1; metacarpal, 1; tibia, 2; metatarsal, 2.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 68; of cement fillings, 25; of porcelain fillings, 107; of cleanings, 467; of extractions, 489; novocaine administered to 453.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 226.
Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 93.
Number of inmates given glasses, 29.
Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 64.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 13.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 5.
Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1934	278
Committed during the year	392
Re-committed during the year	7
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	17
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer	1
Returned from parole	144
Returned from leave of absence	4
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	11
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury	1
Returned after running away from State Infirmary	1
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium	1
Returned from Court	4
	<hr/> 862
Paroled	326
Returned cases re-paroled	133
Granted leave of absence	5
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	8
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater	3
Committed to Belchertown State School	1
Committed to Wrentham State School	1
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	3
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	12
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	4
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium	1
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	3
Taken to Court on habeas and held	6
Returned to Court	2
Absent without leave	15
	<hr/> 523
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1934	339

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Both parents born in the United States	91
Both parents foreign born	178
Father foreign born and mother native born	37
Father native born and mother foreign born	28
Mother foreign born and father unknown	10
Father foreign born and mother unknown	10
Father native born and mother unknown	16
Mother native born and father unknown	19
Nativity of parents unknown	28
Total	<hr/> 417

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Born in the United States	405
Birthplace not known	2
Born in foreign countries	*10
Total	<hr/> 417

*Including Canada and provinces, 6; Italy, 3; and Scotland, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Larceny	110	Lewdness	7
Breaking and entering	60	Unnatural act	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	84	Failure on parole	15
Attempt to break and enter	5	Being a runaway	9
Attempted larceny	1	Drunkenness	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto	64	Vagrancy	1
Violating auto laws	4	Idle and disorderly person	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent	23	Burning building	2
Assault	2	Setting fires	1
Assault and battery	5	Statutory rape	2
Assault to rob	2	Concealing stolen property	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	3	Uttering counterfeit money	1
Assault with dangerous weapon and robbery	2	Defacing graves	1
Robbery	1	Ringing false fire alarm	1
Armed robbery	4	Malicious injury to property	1
Indecent assault	1		
		Total	<hr/> *417

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	271
Had father only.....	37
Had mother only.....	76
Mother dead and father unknown.....	5
Had foster parents.....	4
Parents, unknown.....	11
Both parents dead.....	13
Had step-father.....	23
Had step-mother.....	26
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	121
Parents separated.....	26
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	147
Had parents owning residence.....	60
Had attended school within a year.....	160
Had attended school within two years.....	73
Had attended school within three years.....	27
Had attended school within four years.....	4
Had attended school within five years.....	2
Were attending school.....	151
Had been in court before.....	345
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	27
Had used tobacco.....	326
Had been inmates of another institution.....	79

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
14-15 (Lyman transfers).....	2	17-18.....	98
15-16.....	138	Over 18.....	9
16-17.....	170		
		Total.....	417

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Ungraded class.....	15	In 7th grade.....	101
In 4th grade or below.....	10	In 8th grade.....	98
In 5th grade.....	18	In High School.....	95
In 6th grade.....	80		
		Total.....	417

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
3.....	—	3	32.....	—	11
2.....	—	5	24.....	1	—
8.....	—	6	9.....	1	1
19.....	—	7	6.....	1	2
74.....	—	8	4.....	1	3
97.....	—	9	1.....	1	5
47.....	—	10			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 326; average length of stay in school, 9.03 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.00
Sales.....	423.06
Total income.....	\$467.06
Other Receipts:	
Refunds of previous years.....	\$323.92

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriations:	
Advance.....	\$9,000.00
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	75,537.29
Maintenance refunds.....	158.16
	<hr/>
	\$84,695.45
	<hr/>
	\$85,486.43

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$467.06	
Refunds, account of maintenance.....	158.16	
Refunds, previous years.....	323.92	
		\$949.14
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$75,537.29	
Return of advance.....	9,000.00	
		\$84,537.29
		\$85,486.43

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$253.12
Appropriation, current year.....	147,427.00
	\$147,680.12
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	144,566.77
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$3,113.35

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$73,032.55
Food.....	16,012.28
Medical and general care.....	3,382.41
Religious instruction.....	1,844.44
Farm.....	12,492.27
Heat and other plant operation.....	14,585.52
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,399.51
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,696.03
Clothing and materials.....	8,950.73
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,465.00
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,711.18
Repairs and renewals.....	994.85
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$144,566.77

During the year the average number of inmates has been 335.
 Total cost of maintenance, \$144,566.77.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.30.
 Receipts from sales, \$423.06.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0255.
 All other institution receipts, \$44.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0025.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.272.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$34,052.00
Buildings.....	614,151.00
Total real estate.....	\$648,203.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$138,705.91
Total valuation of property.....	\$786,908.91

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	278	-	278
Number received during the year.....	534	-	534
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	523	-	523
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	339	-	339
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	335	-	335
Number of individuals actually represented.....	824	-	824
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1933.....	1,231
Number of boys paroled during year 1934.....	459
	1,690
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	481
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1934.....	1,209
Net loss.....	22

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:*

1. Salaries and wages	\$73,032.55
2. Subsistence	16,001.72
3. Clothing	8,950.73
4. Ordinary repairs	4,711.18
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	41,860.03
Total for institution	\$144,556.21

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 21)

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1934, there were 2,594 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,385 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,209 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net loss of 97 boys for the year 1934, as compared with a net gain of 3 boys for the year 1933.

It may be readily understood by the figures herewith submitted that the Boys Parole Branch has had another very busy year. Three new workers have been added to the personnel of the department. The Superintendent was authorized to appoint two visitors until examination for this position could be held and a permanent appointment made. One was assigned to a district in and about Boston, and one to a district in the mid-western part of the Commonwealth. The work of both visitors has been entirely satisfactory. Work on the records and general office work has been helped materially by the addition of one junior clerk and stenographer.

There is a constant increase in the demand for data and cooperation by other agencies. The department has had considerable communication with the different State relief boards and the United States Bureau for Transients.

It is unnecessary to say a great deal concerning the working conditions throughout the Commonwealth, as conditions are generally so well known. The department has been fortunate in securing work for its wards, and with but very few exceptions, has been able to collect wages for such work.

The savings system instituted by the Trustees years ago has again proved a very valuable asset, as many of the wards and their families have been assisted during the past year from these savings. On November 30, 1934, this department held 363 separate accounts for its wards, with total deposits amounting to \$12,073.72.

When one considers the number and the different types of boys on parole, it may be readily understood that many relocations are necessary to rehabilitate the boys. For every boy committed, there are at least two home investigations made—the so-called first home report and the second home report. In addition, during the year numerous petitions have been received by the Trustees, and these also require a special home investigation so that the case may be intelligently considered.

During the year the superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch has found it necessary to discontinue the use of certain foster homes. The superintendent has made numerous visits to foster homes during the past year, each visit being in the form of an inspection tour.

Several young men, during the year, have volunteered their services, either to secure a broader understanding of work among boys, or to assist them in their work at college. Whenever it has been practicable, these young men have been assigned to one of the regular visitors, and thus the visitors have had very valuable assistance. The kind cooperation of the several settlement houses in Boston and

several service clubs outside of Boston has been received. These workers have been in close cooperation with the visitors.

The Industrial Aid Society, the Morgan Memorial, and many other social agencies have been especially cooperative with the department. The Judge Baker Guidance Center through conference and study has aided the department materially in the better understanding of the boys and their problems.

The system of visiting boys who have been removed from either of the boys schools to the Massachusetts General Hospital, or other hospitals, is of interest. A visitor who is especially qualified by his training is assigned to this work in the City of Boston and faithfully performs his duties. A number of boys who have been confined at the Massachusetts General Hospital have spoken of their pleasure in these visits, and one of the officials of the hospital remarked that the visitor seldom came to the hospital without some little token of remembrance for the boys there.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 365 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages, 71 boys; and paroled to foster homes, at board, 129 boys—a total of 565 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 405 boys; and paroled to foster homes, 54 boys—a total of 459 boys.

During the fiscal year 353 boys of the total of 2,025 boys on parole were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—310 boys for violation of parole and 43 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 229 boys were returned from their own homes and 124 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period 144 boys of the total of 1,690 boys on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—131 boys for violation of parole and 13 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 31 boys from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 75 boys, 35 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 40 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 24,057 visits during the year 1934—13,587 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 10,470 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,519 home investigations made and 291 investigations made of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 763 relocations made.

The department wishes to express its appreciation to the Trustees and their Executive Secretary for their kind cooperation during the past year. The kind assistance which the superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys and their staffs have rendered the Boys Parole Branch is gratefully acknowledged. On a number of occasions very valuable information has been exchanged with this department by the Girls Parole Branch.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1933.....	1,460
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1934.....	565
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1934.....	2,025
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1934.....	353
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.....	178
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	21
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	48
Boys recommitted during year.....	3
Boys who died during year.....	2
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	35
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1934.....	640
Net loss.....	1,385
	75

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	8	.58
At board, attending school	80	5.78
Attending school, not boarded	263	18.99
Employed on farms	54	3.90
In mills (textile)	16	1.16
In other mills and factories	30	2.17
In machine shops	5	.36
In shoe shops	23	1.66
Clerks and in stores	35	2.53
In printing plants	1	.07
Messengers and doing errands	7	.50
Teamsters and truck drivers	32	2.31
Classed as laborers	132	9.53
In different occupations	68	4.91
Odd jobs	86	6.21
Occupations unknown	40	2.89
Recently released	21	1.51
In other institutions	19	1.37
Ill	13	.94
Idle	269	19.42
Out of Commonwealth	86	6.21
Whereabouts unknown	97	7.00
	<hr/> 1,385	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,385 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,044, or 75.38 per cent were doing well; 89, or 6.43 per cent were doing fairly well; 29, or 2.09 per cent were doing badly; 86, or 6.21 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 97, or 7 per cent were unknown, and occupations of 40, or 2.89 per cent unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	365
Number of boys paroled to others	71
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	129
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	<hr/> 565
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1934	80

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

For violation of parole	310
For relocation and other purposes	43
Total number returned	<hr/> 353

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	5.62
On farms	4	2.25
In textile mills	3	1.69
Chauffeurs	5	2.81
Clerks	2	1.12
In factories	17	9.55
In different occupations	23	12.92
Odd jobs	17	9.55
In institutions	8	4.49
In school	4	2.25
Idle	33	18.54
Occupations unknown	11	6.18
Ill	3	1.69
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth	38	21.34
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	84	47.19
Doing fairly well	24	13.48
Doing badly	23	12.92
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	47	26.41
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 19 boys who became of age in 1934 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1934, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	8
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,060
On parole to others	54
On parole at board	80
On parole out of Commonwealth	86
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	97
Total outside the School	1,385

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1933	1,231
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1934	459
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1934	1,690
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1934 ..	144
Became of age during year	244
Committed to other institutions during year	44
Honorably discharged from custody during year	40
Died during year	2
Number of boys re-committed during year	7
	481
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1934	1,209
Net loss	22

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	13	1.08
Machinists	3	.25
Employed on farms	70	5.79
In textile mills	22	1.82
Other factories	56	4.63
In shoe shops	38	3.14
Clerks and working in stores	68	5.62
Classed as laborers	152	12.57
Teamsters and truck drivers	48	3.97
Printing	6	.50
In miscellaneous occupations	96	7.94
Doing odd jobs	69	5.71
Recently released	63	5.21
In institutions	33	2.73
Idle	269	22.25
In school	35	2.90
Ill	15	1.24
Out of Commonwealth	59	4.88
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	94	7.77
	1,209	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,209 boys show that at the time of the last report 904, or 74.78 per cent, were doing well; 89, or 7.36 per cent were doing fairly well; 63, or 5.21 per cent, were doing poorly; 59, or 4.88 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; and 94, or 7.77 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	4.10
Chauffeurs	12	4.92
Employed on farms	10	4.10
In textile mills, other mills and factories	17	6.97
Clerks	4	1.64
Classed as laborers	7	2.87
Odd jobs	27	11.06
In different occupations	30	12.30
Idle	44	18.03
In school	2	.82
Ill	1	.41
In other institutions	12	4.92
Out of Commonwealth	27	11.06
Whereabouts unknown	41	16.80
	244	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	106	43.45
Doing fairly well.....	39	15.98
Doing badly.....	38	15.57
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	61	25.00
	244	100.00

During the year 30 boys who became of age in 1934 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1934.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$39,713.36
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$7,829.97	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,421.29	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,754.46	
Travel of boys.....	3,771.59	
Auto hire for boys.....	252.83	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	52.10	
		17,082.24
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$897.50	
Stationery and office supplies.....	788.27	
Telephone and telegraph.....	599.17	
Rent.....	1,403.00	
Sundries.....	127.41	
		3,815.35
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$14,979.23	
Clothing.....	8,499.72	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,403.32	
		\$24,882.27
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$85,493.22
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$7,521.66

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

From years of experience in dealing with delinquent children, it has been found that before coming to us little attention has been given to their physical, spiritual and moral needs, and because of their failure to adjust to community obligations, their removal from the community has become necessary with commitment to the Industrial School. The work of the school, therefore, is so planned that physical improvement is first sought, following which moral and spiritual values are developed.

Physical examinations at the hospital are given to each individual on her entrance to the School. The care of the body is stressed at the receiving cottage, following transfer from the hospital, and is continued at a training cottage.

Character training is emphasized in various ways—by the superintendent, assistant superintendent and house mothers in talks with individual girls, in the chapel and school assemblies, and through the close association with staff members. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held and religious instruction is given to the girls for their spiritual help and guidance.

Wholesome living conditions at the school, regular hours for work and recreation, a definite program of industrial and academic activities, in addition to the responsibility given to each girl to accomplish successfully the tasks assigned—all contribute to self-reliance and character building helpful to the girl.

In the educational department the school is fortunate in having a central school building, which offers excellent facilities for a well-rounded program, affording each child the opportunities which seem best for her development.

In planning the academic program a double problem is encountered—the girl who is to be returned to the public school, and the girl who will probably not attend school again. The public school basic requirements form the nucleus around which the program is built, and such subjects are added as will best meet the needs of the particular group.

Attendance at school is, at the Industrial School, something to be desired and a privilege to be enjoyed. As this is quite contrary to the general feeling of the average girl on entrance to the institution, an effort is made to bring about this attitude by having comfortable and attractive surroundings in the class room, by placement in classes where the individual works within the limits of her own ability, by the vitalizing of lessons presented, and an understanding attitude on the part of the teachers.

All girls attend academic school at least a portion of each day, and the younger girls receive extra time. All grades through the eighth are represented and three years of high school work are offered. In grades below the seventh marked retardation is noted. At the present time a particularly large number is enrolled in these classes. Many have English difficulties, besides being handicapped with a poor mental equipment.

The work of the commercial department of the high school group has been of a practical nature. The first year high business practice class has continued its organization of last year whereby actual methods are put into practical use in the class room. Bookkeeping has been continued in the second and third years, with typewriting and stenography included.

In another high school group, literature has been read and dramatized, with individual reading encouraged, community Civics studied, current events discussed, and beginners' French given.

The composition work of the second and third years has taken the form of a monthly paper known as "The Eagle." In addition to its value as an incentive to well-written English and as an outlet for those who have a desire to write either prose or poetry, the paper has offered an opportunity for the promotion of intelligent group opinion on worth-while matters.

The sewing course in the institution is well organized, from the model work in the receiving cottage, through the various steps to the dressmaking department, where a variety of attractive dresses are made, both for wear in the School and for parole use.

As the numbers have been somewhat smaller, it has been possible to give the girls more instruction in materials as to choice, suitability, wearing qualities, cost, and in the use of commercial patterns.

Embroidery has been given to a selected group, much limited because of lack of time.

The craft work has been largely rug making, chair caning, and basketry. Various types of rugs have been made, such as braided, hooked, and braid-weave. Paper flower making is also taught, not so much as a craft in itself, but as incidental to the need for decorative purposes.

The craft class offers excellent hand training, and aims to teach persistence, and the joy and satisfaction of work well done. It looks forward definitely to the time when the girl will leave the institution and have to plan the problem of her leisure time. The average girl committed to the institution has few resources within herself. It is hoped that by teaching her some simple craft that she enjoys, she may be helped to fill her time happily and contentedly.

The domestic science class supplements the course given in the cottage kitchen and offers lessons in practical cooking. Work is planned on the meal basis, with table setting and simple waitress work. Suppers are served to the teachers occasionally, and the members of the class are sometimes called upon to act as hostesses for visiting groups.

In view of the fact that a large proportion of the girls will earn their living in housework positions, and that many marry while very young and establish homes of their own, much emphasis must be placed on this type of work. A class in home-making, more theoretical in nature, has been given to a seventh grade, and received with enthusiasm.

Music plays an important part in the educational program of the School. There is group singing for the whole school three times a week. In addition, special rehearsals are held in preparation for Sunday services. A trained group of about thirty adds materially to the special day programs.

Physical training is required for all girls, unless excused by the physician. This is a scheduled part of their school work and takes the form of two periods each week in the gymnasium. In addition, cottage groups for volley ball and basket ball compete evenings. Tournaments are arranged and are very popular. On Saturday

afternoons supervised play groups alternate in the gymnasium, or on the playground nearby. Incidental dances and drills incorporated in the various entertainments are taught in this department.

Nature study, under an enthusiastic teacher, has been popular, with nature walks a regular part of the program, and an older group has been interested in class-room work.

The social part of the school program is not neglected. Assemblies are held Fridays and offer a splendid opportunity for the girls to develop poise and initiative. Here, too, proper attitudes are formed and worth while things learned.

Holidays bring special observance in keeping with the spirit of the day. At Christmas a very lovely nativity play was presented in the chapel. The Christmas gathering at the school building included recitations, carols, several simple plays given by different grades, and a Christmas tree. A musical service was substituted for the usual Easter pageant. The school, the choir, and a special group took part in the Easter music.

On June 23, the annual graduation exercises were held in the chapel. Seventeen girls received certificates of promotion from the eighth grade to high school. The pageant selected this year formed the principal part of the program and was arranged from an Indian cantata. It was splendidly given and beautifully costumed. As has been the custom for many years, an exhibition of hand work and academic work was held in connection with the graduation exercises. The teachers cooperated splendidly, and the result was a very attractive school building, with both interesting and well-planned exhibits.

A very important part of the school system is the library. There are approximately 2,500 books, including both fiction and non-fiction for circulation and reference books for use in the school building. The girls make their own selections from the shelves and take books to their cottages. Many girls who have never read before to any extent gradually become interested. The habit of reading is stimulated in various ways—by the reading of books at chapel assembly by the superintendent and assistant superintendent and by the relating of stories by those experienced in story-telling. New books are recommended, especially those of a non-fiction type, in the assemblies, and the high school magazine usually carries one book review. Posters are made with the book covers and placed in conspicuous places.

The Department of Education, Division of Public Libraries, through one of its representatives, has been most interested in the welfare of the school, and the girls are given the opportunity to secure reading certificates such as are offered in the public schools. The school is very grateful for the many new books received this year, both by purchase and as donations.

Attention is called to the fact that girls of a markedly low mental level are being received in the institution, which is primarily a training school. The likelihood of success on parole is considerably lessened if an insufficient period of training is given before the girls are permitted to return to the community. The mentality of the 132 girls committed to the school during the past year shows that 55 had an intelligence quotient of 75 per cent or lower. Specialized training for girls of such retarded mentality where they would receive supervision and protection over a much longer period is necessary to prepare them adequately for return to community life.

The farm records show a favorable season for 1934. The supply of fruit produced was normal, with the exception of strawberries. The vegetable and potato crops covered the requirements of the institution. The dairy supplied the required amount of milk for institution use. Forty-five hundred (4,500) pounds of butter, 3,000 pounds of beef, 12,000 pounds of pork, and 1,200 pounds of chicken were produced. One hundred fifty (150) cords of wood were cut. Three hundred (300) bushels of potatoes were sold to other State institutions, through the Purchasing Bureau.

With the assistance of an appropriation from the Civil Works Administration, two new sewer beds were built, and three old ones reconstructed.

Acknowledgment is also made to the Civil Works Administration for the painting of the interior of three cottages, the exterior of two cottages, the Administration building, and the farm house and barns, materials having been supplied by the institution.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1934, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 383.
Number of visits by other physicians, 31.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 12,783.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 584.
Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 132.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 90.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 479.
Number of smears taken, 541.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,522.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 2.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 25.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 9.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 9.
Number of X-rays taken, 10.
Number of injections of pituitrin, 1.
Number of girls vaccinated, 6.
Injections tetanus antitoxin, 5.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 127.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 126.
Number of other eye examinations, 128.
Number of other ear examinations, 32.
Number of other nose examinations, 47.
Number of other throat examinations, 25.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 35.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 68.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 37.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 124.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.
Total number of girls seen, 522.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 51.	Cleanings, 135.
Amalgam fillings, 1,054.	Pulp removed, 1.
Enamel fillings, 191.	Treatments, 18.
Cement fillings, 62.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 98.
Extractions, 229.	Partial plates, 6.
Gas administrations, 1.	Impressions, 8.
Novocaine administrations, 221.	Number of girls seen, 862.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1933.....	247	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1933.....	676	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1933.....	923	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1934.....	132	
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1934.....	124	1,055
Honorably discharged during the year.....	41	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	21	
Died.....	1	
Returned to court, over-age.....	2	
		189
Total number in custody, November 30, 1934.....		866

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1933.....	247	
Since committed.....	132	
		379
Recalled to the school:		
From attending court.....	1	
From leave of absence.....	2	
From absence without leave.....	6	
From hospitals.....	16	
		25

Returned from parole:*

For visit	2	
For medical care	14	
For further training	19	
For violation of parole	30	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions	10	
	75	100
		479

*6 individual girls were returned twice.

Released from school:

On parole to parents or relatives	71	
On parole to parents to attend school	14	
On parole to other families for wages	106	
On parole to other families to attend school	3	
To attend court	1	
Leave of absence	2	
Absence without leave	6	
Transferred to hospitals	22	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents	3	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School	2	
Returned to court, over-age	2	
	233	
		246

Remaining in the school November 30, 1934

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	4 ¹	2	1	—	8	2	1
1	—	5 ¹	1	1	1	6	2	2
1	—	6 ¹	5	1	2	6	2	3
1	—	7 ¹	6	1	3	1	2	4
1	—	12 ¹	5	1	4	3	2	5
1	—	18 ¹	3	1	5	3	2	6
1	—	1	11	1	6	4	2	7
3	—	3	8	1	7	4	2	8
1	—	4	13	1	8	1	2	9
1	—	6	5	1	9	3	2	10
1	—	7	8	1	10	1	2	11
1	—	9	9	1	11	1	3	—
2	—	10	4	2	—	2	3	2

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 139; average length of stay 1 year 8 months 12 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Delinquent	7
Delinquent child	8
Delinquent—fornication	1
Delinquent—idle and disorderly	1
Delinquent—lewdness	7
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent—by reason of stubbornness	2
Fornication	4
Idle and disorderly	1
Larceny	8
Lewdness	14
Lewd and lascivious in speech and behavior	1
Lewd person	3
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Runaway	12
Stubborn child	28
Stubborn and disobedient	2
Stubbornness	21
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	3
(Delinquent, 2; stubbornness, 1)	
Using a motor vehicle without authority	1
Vagrancy	1

Total number committed

*132

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Between 9 and 10 years	1	Between 14 and 15 years	30
Between 11 and 12 years	2	Between 15 and 16 years	36
Between 12 and 13 years	4	Between 16 and 17 years	31
Between 13 and 14 years	24	Between 17 and 18 years	4

Total number committed

132

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 1 month, 3 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Born in the United States	129
Born in foreign countries	3
(Canada, 1; Italy, 1; Portugal, 1)	
Total number committed	132

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Both parents born in the United States	52	Father unknown and mother native born ..	4
Both parents foreign born	54	Father unknown and mother foreign born ..	1
Father native born and mother foreign	5	Nativity of both parents unknown	2
Father foreign born and mother native	14		
		Total number committed	132

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In school	59	Waitress	1
Factory work	1	Idle	67
Housework	4		
		Total number committed	132

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In high school (1st year)	8	In grade VII	27
In high school (2d year)	5	In grade VI	22
In high school (3d year)	1	In grade V	11
In grade X	1	In grade IV	2
In grade IX	10	In grade III	1
In grade VIII	29	Special classes	15
		Total number committed	132
In school when committed	59	Out of school between two and three years ..	12
Out of school less than one year	35	Out of school between three and four years ..	3
Out of school between one and two years	23		
		Total number committed	132

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$41.00	
Sales	448.15	
Miscellaneous	519.52	
		\$1,008.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:		
Advance	\$8,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance	63,836.32	
Maintenance refunds	208.48	
		72,044.80
		\$73,053.47

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	1,008.67	
Refunds, account maintenance	208.48	
		\$1,217.15
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$63,836.32	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
		71,836.32
		\$73,053.47

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$128,095.75
Expenses (as analyzed below)	122,473.98
	\$5,621.77

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$62,722.27
Food	11,410.52
Medical and general care	3,492.99
Farm	8,828.00
Heat and other plant operations	15,335.65
Garage, stable and grounds	1,176.54
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,512.17
Religious instruction	1,520.99
Clothing and materials	6,063.01

Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,493.78	
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,974.95	
Repairs and renewals.....	1,943.11	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$122,473.93

During the year the average number of inmates has been 258.01.

Total cost for maintenance, \$122,473.93.

Equal to a weekly per capitacost of \$9.1283.

Receipt from sales, \$448.15.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0333.

All other institution receipts, \$41.00.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.003.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.092.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934

REAL ESTATE		
Land.....	\$18,805.00	
Buildings.....	\$510,875.82	
Total real estate.....		\$529,680.82
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property.....		\$114,607.61
Total valuation of property.....		\$644,288.43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	247	247
Number received during year (committed, 132, returned from parole, 100)....	—	232	232
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	233	233
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	246	246
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	258.01	258.01
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	23	53	76

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	839
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	189
Employees of parole branch.....	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$62,722.27	
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,512.17	
Food.....	11,399.77	
Religious instruction.....	1,520.99	
Clothing and materials.....	6,063.01	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,493.78	
Medical and general care.....	3,492.99	
Heat, light and power.....	15,335.65	
Farm and stable.....	8,828.00	
Grounds.....	1,176.54	
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,974.95	
Repairs and renewals.....	1,943.11	
		\$122,463.23

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHERINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Parole is a continuance of the work of the institution—the step between the restraint and training of the institution and the often hazardous freedom of a life in the community. In the institution the girl is closely protected from the many temptations and upsetting influences of the outside. Her experience on parole is full of temptations and her stay in the community is based on many but gradual readjustments. It is not an easy task to teach her how to accept new responsibilities and how to fit herself into new surroundings.

If she is paroled to her own home, she will have many a battle to fight within herself, because of the slights or taunts of those who knew her before her commitment. Often she will be cruelly reminded of her commitment. Some girls have fought most bravely to reinstate themselves in the communities from which they came, and they have won, while others have weakened and lost the fight.

The ultimate solution of the problem of rehabilitation of the girl in the community

must be fought out in the community itself, and the members of the community should be interested to have a part in the restoration of the paroled girl.

One of our greatest problems is to give the girl the right companionship. As has been so wisely said, "One chooses his companions and they make him what he becomes" and this is as applicable to the paroled girls as to any group of young people. It is very difficult for them to have safe friends and companions, because of the unkindness of public opinion toward them, which is due to a lack of understanding.

It is also of equal importance to provide the girl with sufficient recreation of the proper kind. Recreation is the natural outlet for the energies of youth. There is no better medium for character building than well planned and well supervised recreation. The need of the girls for friendship and guidance and the desire aroused thereby to understand and change the conditions which caused their delinquencies is a constant inspiration.

The goal of the parole department is to procure the highest possible material, moral and spiritual well-being for its wards. It is a tremendous undertaking to build and launch these young lives on a world ever watchful for a misstep. Keeping in mind the physical and mental frailties of these young girls, new methods for the proper handling of each individual must be devised.

The longer one remains in work of this kind, the more he is convinced that group supervision can accomplish little, because of the varying makeups, differing one from another, and the various steps of development of each individual economically, socially, mentally and spiritually. The work, therefore, must progress on individual lines.

During the past year 839 individual girls (and 65 illegitimate babies) were supervised for a part or the whole of the year. No two of these hundreds of girls were alike in dispositions, capabilities, and potentialities, and no two came from the same kind of heredity or home influences.

Placing and Visiting.—A good place may be the making of one or many girls, therefore it is important that critical investigations should be made of what the homes, offered the department, can give to our girls in the way of helpful social relations and opportunities for continued training and education.

Great care is taken to place with each employer the girl best fitted to her needs, and in placing girls a consideration of the needs of both girl and employer is most essential. Often it means that the employer must wait in order to get the right girl. It would be wrong to give her any girl for whom a place is needed, as an unsuitable place makes for the girl's discouragement and failure, as well as for that of the employer. It is through the home where the girl is placed that she gets her new point of contact with the community, and her new outlook on life.

A secret of effective visiting lies in getting the girl's point of view. To her the best in life is to have her own way. She has many things to learn and unlearn, no small task—but if kindness coupled with firmness are the qualities innate in those whose duty it is to shape these girls' lives, much is possible.

Seventy-three (73) girls were paroled from the school to foster homes for the first time; 56 girls were paroled to homes of relatives for the first time; and 10 girls were paroled to hospitals for the first time—making 139 girls paroled for the first time.

Thirty-six (36) returned girls were paroled to foster homes; 28 returned girls were paroled to homes of relatives and 9 returned girls were paroled to hospitals—making a total of 73 returned girls paroled.

Three hundred two (302) different girls were in housework positions during the year. Three hundred forty-one (341) foster homes were used 467 times.

At the close of the fiscal year 620 girls were on parole. One hundred six (106) of these were married.

The unreliability, the mental incapacity, and the emotional instability of many of our wards present many serious difficulties in choosing the home life which offers the greatest possibilities of success to them.

Of the 620 girls on parole, 615 had had mental examinations. Their mentality was classified as follows: 19 per cent, normal; 49 per cent, dull normal; 20 per cent, borderline; and 12 per cent, feeble-minded.

The feeble-minded take an undue proportion of our time. The girls of low mentality have been increasing in numbers from year to year. If only such girls as were educable were committed to the Industrial School, the results of the training in the School and on parole would be practically assured.

In spite of all the handicaps within the girls themselves and the communities where they lived, the conduct of the girls might be considered, at the close of the year, as 82 per cent satisfactory; 11 per cent, unsatisfactory; and 7 per cent, unknown, as they were living outside of the State or their whereabouts were unknown.

The visiting staff made 6,638 visits to girls throughout the year. The department had 7,806 interviews with relatives of our girls and others interested in them. Two hundred seventy-five (275) investigations of girls' homes were made. Visitors made 1,960 relocations of their girls through the year.

School Girls.—Girls who are mentally equipped to profit by further education and who have a desire to go on in school are always encouraged to do so. The young school girls in primary and grammar grades are boarded and clothed by the department. The department is not always able to find free homes for the young girls in high school, so they, too, are supported by the department. The older school girls in foster homes for whom the department is able to get wages must have determination and pluck to work their way through school.

Seventy-seven (77) girls attended school through the year. Of these, 35 girls were in high school; 23 in grammar school; 3 in primary or special classes; 3 in continuation school; 2 in post-graduate courses in high school; 2 in a specialized trade school; and 9 in business college. Eight (8) girls were graduated from high school in June, 1934. When a girl has reached her limit of ability to make progress in school, she invariably becomes restless and presents a problem. It is often necessary to remove her from school and find work for her. Whether she does housework for wages, works in a factory, or marries, she fills a better place in the community because of her education.

Trust Fund.—Twelve (12) girls needed financial assistance in acquiring special education not available in public schools. They were assisted from funds available from the Female Wards Trust Fund. This fund was established in 1927 "for the purpose of securing special training or education for or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Five (5) girls attended business college; 2 attended calculating school; 1 attended art school; 1 attended cooking school; 1 studied the violin; 1 studied voice culture; and 1 was tutored in mathematics.

Honorable Discharges.—Forty-one (41) girls were honorably discharged through the year. They were girls who had maintained themselves on a level of respectability and efficiency. Fifteen (15) of these were married. It is gratifying to turn from the perplexing problems which many of our girls presented throughout the year to the manifest achievements of those girls who were honorably discharged.

Hospital Work.—Our girls need a great deal of medical attention. Dissipation, poor heredity, and unhygienic rearing have left their mark. The necessity for safeguarding the health of our girls requires medical care of a high order in the Industrial School, continued watchfulness on the part of the visitor and employer, and skilled medical service while on parole.

Through the year 408 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors, and dentists 1,283 times. Thirty-five different hospitals were used. This number of hospitals was made necessary by the nature of the case—immediate care being called for in several instances.

Of the 18 girls who were admitted to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for ten-day periods for observation, 9 were diagnosed as "psychopathic personalities;" 5 as "psychotic"; and 4 as "feeble-minded." Fourteen (14) girls were given mental examinations at schools for the feeble-minded. All were pronounced as fit subjects for commitment to schools for the feeble-minded or to the Department for Defective Delinquents, but only 8 were accepted because of the crowded conditions in these institutions.

Girls Bank Savings.—The total bank savings of 268 girls on November 30, 1934, amounted to \$13,104.19. The largest account was \$302.71. There were 14 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 3 accounts between \$200 and \$300; and 1 account over \$300. On November 30, 1934, there were 407 bank accounts amounting to \$11,324.63.

Withdrawals from these accounts were for clothing, dentists, board, vacation, insurance, help at home, et cetera.

Personnel.—The members of our staff are to be commended for the patience, sympathy, understanding, and devotion, which they have shown in their supervision of the girls assigned to them.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1934, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	174
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	28
On parole in families earning wages	159
Attending school, earning wages	9
Attending school, boarding	10
Attending school, living at home	29
In hospitals or convalescent homes	25
Married (subject to recall for cause)	103
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	25
Boarding temporarily	5
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. From parole	50
b. From Industrial School	3
	620
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1934	246
	866

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1934*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1933		\$12,700.74
Cash received from savings to credit of 268 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1933 to Nov. 30, 1934	\$13,104.19	
Interest on deposits	290.90	
		13,395.09
By 1,314 deposits with the department		\$26,095.83
Transferred to female wards trust fund	\$825.47	
Cash ² withdrawn by 299 girls	13,945.73	
		14,771.20
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1934		\$11,324.63

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1934*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$30,830.06
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,975.19	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	1,160.77	
		6,135.96
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$90.32	
Postage	472.82	
Stationery and office supplies	230.68	
Telephone and telegrams	1,585.40	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	83.37	
		5,672.59
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$42,638.61
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$3,452.87	
Clothing	1,354.15	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	1,211.43	
Travel	1,555.32	
Miscellaneous	107.71	
		\$7,681.48
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$50,320.09

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1933	\$11,332.55	\$40,601.00	\$51,933.55
Receipts in 1933-34			
Income from investments	2,028.13		2,028.13
Proceeds fire insurance policies	1,000.00		1,000.00
Securities matured	11,500.00		
	\$25,860.68	\$40,601.00	\$54,961.68
Payments in 1933-34			
Lyman School for Boys	5,187.06		5,187.06
Securities matured		11,500.00	
	\$20,673.62	\$29,101.00	\$49,774.62

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond.		\$400.00	
Boston bond.		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		300 00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.		5,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds.		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds.		9,600.00	
Worcester Depositors' Corporation Class "C" certificate.		1.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$29,101.00	
Cash on hand.	\$20,673.62		\$49,774.62

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1933-1934.			
Balance November 30, 1934.		20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.		\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.		5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.		1,000.00	
		<hr/>	
			\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.	\$4,335.21		\$4,335.21
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	1,515.00		1,515.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,850.21		\$5,850.21
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$1,057.47		\$1,057.47
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$4,792.74		\$4,792.74

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-34.			
Balance, November 30, 1934.		1,000.00	1,000.00

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.	\$476.60	\$100.00	\$576.60
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	48.75		48.75
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$525.35	\$100.00	\$625.35

<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$378.48		\$378.48
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$146.87	\$100.00	\$246.87

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.	\$146.87	<hr/>	\$246.87

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-34.			
Balance November 30, 1934.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.	\$45.84		\$45.84

<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	40.00		40.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$85.84		\$85.84

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1933.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Securities matured.....	\$1,000.00		
	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Securities matured.....		\$1,000.00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1934.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$255.13		\$255.13
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$20.00		\$20.00
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$275.13		\$275.13

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-1934.....			
Balance November 30, 1934.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
United States bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Rogers Book Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$49.70		\$49.70
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$42.50		\$42.50
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$92.20		\$92.20

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$138.09	\$10,355.87	\$10,493.96
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Deposit of unclaimed money.....	13.96		13.96
Securities deposited.....		811.51	811.51
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$152.05	\$11,167.38	\$11,319.43
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		6,981.98	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		\$11,167.38	
Cash.....		152.05	\$11,319.43

Income, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$994.74		\$994.74
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$324.02		\$324.02
	\$1,318.76		\$1,318.76
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$523.53		\$523.53
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$795.23		\$795.23

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Securities deposited.....		\$4,160.88	\$4,160.88
Balance Nov. 30, 1934.....		\$9,471.85	\$9,471.85
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.....		\$9,471.85	\$9,471.85
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$599.87		\$599.87
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$205.48		\$205.48
	\$805.35		\$805.35
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$250.00		\$250.00
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$555.35		\$555.35